Mr. Bland's Plan to Attach It to an Appropriation Bill Defeated.

JUDGE PAYSON'S RULING.

Senator Stewart Will Adopt the Same Tactics, but a Veto Awaits Any Such Bill.

FARMERS WATCHING THE VOTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CONNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., Washinstron, Feb. 6, 1991.

Pres silver coinage received a defeat in the House

to-day which many of its enemies think will be final. The question arose on the point of order raised yesterday by Governor Dingley, of Maine, that the free coinage amendment offered by Mr. Bland of Missouri was not in order on an appropriation bill because it was new legislation.

Judge Payson, of Illinois, himself a silver man, was acting as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, but after examining the statutes be found that upon the question of order he could do nothing else than refuse to entertain Mr. Bland's

The decision of the Chair was sustained-134 to 23 and the free coinage amendment was shut out. The vote was not a strict test of the strength of tree coinage, but an analysis of the figures indirates that free coinage is in a hopeless minority. ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

The republicans were saved from themselves even on the vote to-day by the votes of seven Eastarn democrats, among whom the name of Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, stands first. The other six were Clancy, of New York; Dunphy, of New York; Mutchler, of Pennsylvania; Spinola, of New York: Vaux, of Pennsylvania, and Wiley, of New York. If these seven democrats had voted with the free coinage people there would have been seven majority in favor of bringing the subject before the House. They were determined that it should not be done,

and a number of other Northern democrats were equally determined. General Macy, of New York; Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey; Mr. O'Neil, of Massa Mr. Maddoo, of New Jersey; Mr. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, and several others sat in their seats without voting, but ready to give their votes if they were needed to sustain the republican chairman.

Esven Western republicans voted to override the Chair. They were Bartine, of Nevada; Carter, of Montaua; Clark, of Wyoming; Connell, of Nebraska; Hermann, of Oregon; Kelley, of Kansas; Laws, of Nebraska; Lind, of Minnesota; Sweet, of Iduho; Townsond, of Colorado, and Turner, of Kansas.

Mr. Flower, of New York, voted this morning to overruie the chair. He told me he did so in order to give the advocates of free colnage a chance to be heard. He thinks they are entitled to that much courtesy in return for the patriotic attitude of Senators Biewart, Jones, Teller and Wolcott against the Force bill. When the naked question is presented Mr. Flower will vote against free coinage.

MR. STEWART'S PLANS.

Senator Stewart tells me he will not give up the fight until the hour of adjournment on the 4th of March. He will go ahead with the policy which he developed on Wednesday of offering amendments for free coinage to the appropriation bills and send them to the House in that form.

The House cannot strike out an amendment of this sort without the concurrence of the Senator and Speaker Reed may find himself embarrassed to hold his republican associates steady enough to make a long fight against the Senate at risk of defeating some of the most important appropriation bills. chusetts, and several others sat in their seats with-

The administration is both impressed and distressed by the renewed agitation in financial and commercial circles due to the development of the Stewart-Bland project of attaching free coinage amendments to general appropriation bills in the hope that one may ultimately stick and reach the White House. But in no manner or form, nor at any time this session will any bill providing for free coinage be signed by the President.

In this matter the President's characteristic obstinacy, so annoying to office jobbing politicians, is likely to stand the country in as good stead as President Grant's firmness upon an analogous cocasion.

CASHIER DONALD DENIES OWENBEY'S SILVER FOOL TESTIMONY. Mr. J. M. Donald, cashier of the Hanover National

Bank, who testified heretofore before the Silver Pool Investigating Committee that he had no knowledge with regard to Congressional silver speculations, again appeared before the committee speculations, again appeared before the committee to-day for the purpose of replying to statements made by the witness Owenbey that he (Donald) was his chief informant in the matters of which he (Owenbey) testified. He testified that he had voluntarily left New Orleans for Washington as soon as he read Owenbey's testimony in the newspapers. He denied absolutely Owenbey's statements of an arrangement with witness by which Owenbey was to receive a share of the profits in silver speculation in consideration of information to be furnished. Owenbey had asked witness to carry silver for him on margin, and witness had absolutely refused to do so. His testimony was a general and specific denial of all the substantial points of Owenbey's testimony.

PARMERS ALLIANCE MEN WITNESS THE WOTING** PARMERS' ALLIANCE MEN WITNESS THE VOTING

ON THE FREE COINAGE AMENDMENT. The National Legislative Council of the Farmers' Alliance took a recess this morning and went in a body to the House of Representatives to watch the on Congressman Bland's free silver coinage amendment to an appropriation bill. As President Cole, of the Michigan Alliance, said, "We want to see just how our representatives stand and vote on this question." They were interested spectators until the vote was taken on the appeal from Mr. Payson's decision declaring Mr. Bland's amendment out of order, then they went back to their meeting place in President Folk's office very much

meeting place in President Folk's office very much disgusted.

Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, was exceedingly anxious to have the Council call on him in the rooms of the Agricultural Committee, and arrangements for the meeting were partially made. A suspicious member, however, called attention to the fact that Mr. Hatch was a candidate for Speaker of the next House, and there was, perhaps, a tendency to use the Council as part of a Hatch boom, and a polite note was sent to the gentleman from Missouri to the effect that the Council was sorry, but a night session was necessary, and it would be impossible to call on him.

Agond part of the day was spent in perfecting a plan for the formation of subordinate legislative councils. The plan agreed on was that State councils should be composed of the State president, State Executive Board, State lecturer and Congressional district and county lecturers; Congressional district councils, composed of the Congressional district and county lecturers, and county councils, composed of the county and sub-alliance lecturers. All instructions to and literature for the order at large will be sent by the national councils farough these subordinate bodies.

A sub-committee, consisting of President L. L. Polk, U. S. Hall, of Missouri, and A. E. Cole, of Michigan, was appointed to draw up bills for presentation to the next Congress, in line with the Caala demands. Mr. Hall has been opposed to the Sub-Treasury bill in place of the Pickler bill, which has been given up as lost. The new bounding them adjourned sine die.

rm. The Council then adjourned sine die.

THE EIGHT HOUR BILL BEFORE THE SENATE-A VOTS TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

Tae Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the House bill providing for the adjustment of ac. counts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight hour law.

Ingalis characterized the bill as a paltry. quibbling evasion of the real question at issue. There was no doubt as to the intention of Congress whos it passed the eight hour law of 1868. It was a matter of record that, after the issue of President Grant's proclamation in law, \$700,000 had been paid in readjustment law, \$700,000 had been paid in readjustment between the passage of the act and the issuance of the proclamation. And yet, in obedience to the deminds that came to benators for justice to labor, they were to throw a tub to the whale, a sop to Cerberns, to allow workmen to go to the Court of Glains and sek that court to say what had been the intention of Congress in passing the original Unanimous consent having been given Mr. Blair the exposition.

withdrew the committee amendment and offered as a substitute for the House bill the one passed by the Senate last Congress. It directs payment of a day's pay for every eight hours work of government employes since June, 1868—when the Eight Hour law was enacted. The Court of Claims is to adjust the claims on that basis, and no statute of limitation and no receipt for money shall bar the right to recover.

Mr. Dawes moved a substitute for that offered by Mr. Blair. It directs the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to readjust the accounts of government workmen on the basis of eight hours for a day's work and appropriates the amount necessary for their payment.

It was agreed that the vote should be taken on the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes modified his amendment by striking out the appropriation and instructing the accounting officer of the Treasury to readjust the claims and report the result to Congress.

CHOCOLATE MEN SEEK TO RETAIN AN EEROE IN

CHOCOLATE MEN SEEK TO RETAIN AN ERROR IN

THE TARIFF BY WHICH THEY PROFIT. The blunder made in the enactment of the McKinley Tariff bili regarding sweetened chocolate has proved such a source of profit to the American manufacturers that some of them are talking of making a hard fight to prevent a correction of the error. A large fund is reported to have been raised to enable agents of American manufacturers to keep watch on legislation and defeat a change in

However that may be, the chances are not especially bright that the change will be made. The processes of legislation are aiways slow and in

The processes of legislation are always slow and in this case there seems to be excessive timidity on the part of the jungority in both houses to deal with even the most triding tariff amendments.

The correction of the error of punctuation regarding binder twins has not yet become a law. It was allowed to pass the House and was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

The resolution to correct the error in regard to sweetened chocolate has been favorably reported to the House, but has not yet passed. It cannot be considered in the Senate until it has been passed by the House. The rate intended to be fixed on chocolate, whether sweetened or not was two cents per pound. Chocolate confectionery was to be subject to fifty per cent ad valorem, like other confectionery.

As the lowest grade of imported chocolate cost MR. CANDLER'S SWEEPING PROPOSITION TO

CURTAIL WORLD'S FAIR SALARIES. The House to-day recurred to the World's Fair paragraphs, to which Mr. Candler, of Massa-

chusetts, proposed the following substitute: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed not to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the World's Fair, as provided for in section 9 of said act; nor to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Commission, as created by article 5 of the bylaws of said commission, nor upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be held not oftener than once in six months; nor to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the World's Columbian Commission out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose other than annual salary not in excess of \$5,000 to the president, \$4,000 to the vice chairman of the Executive Committee and \$3,000 to the secretary; nor to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the Board of Lady Managers out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose other than an annual salary not in excess of \$5,000 to the president and \$3,000 to the secretary; nor to approve the payment of any expenses of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, other than those hereinbefore mentioned, which shall amount to more than \$10,000 per annumin the aggregate."

Mr. Flower, of New York, in speaking to the amendment, said that the desire of the committee on the quadro-centennial was to make the country understand that the committee was in favor of economy in governmental expenditures connected with the fair.

Mr. Bilterworth then proceeded to argue in support of the salaries provided by the bill, and warmly supported their retention. The world was looking on us to see whether the fair could be carried on one thousand miles from the seaboard. There ought to be a national pride in this matter. which has been or may be available for such pur

WHITEWARRING REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED

IN THE BAUM INVESTIGATION. Representative Morrill, chairman of the special House committee that investigated the charges contained in the resolution introduced by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, against Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, has completed the report of the result of the inquiry. He submitted it to a meeting of the committee this afternoon and it was agreed to by his republican col-leagues. There will be a minority report on the investigation submitted by the democratic mem-

investigation submitted by the democratic members of the committee by the democratic members of the committee.

Mr. Morrin's report says that the committee permitted any evidence to be introduced which in any manner related to the direct charges. But it excluded evidence as to the financial standing of the Commissioner of Mr. Lemon. The committee after a patient hearing of all the evidence and after a careful consideration of the same have come to the conclusion that there is an entire failure to show the sale or offer of sale of any stock to any employe of the Pension Office, nor has there been any promotion made or offered to be made in consideration of such sale.

AN INJUSTICE TO THE FOND DU LAC INDIANS

DUE TO A MISQUOTATION OF THE LAW. During the winter of 1888-89 extensive timber depredations were committed upon the Fond du Lac reservation in Minnesota by and with the connivance of the officers of the Indian Department. A few cut logs, of the value of some \$5,000, were left in the woods on the reservation and have been permitted to rot during the winter of 1889-90, and are there yet. These logs, the Indians contend. belong to them: the Indian Office and Interior De-

belong to them; the Indian Office and Interior Department claim they belong to the United States, because timber cut in "waste" from realty belongs to the "remainderman or reversioner."

An opinion of the Attorney General was requested by the Secretary of the Interior. In that opinion, dated December 31, 1899, the Attorney General misquotes the language of the treaty, quoting article 2 as follows:—"The United States agrees to set apart and withhold from sale for the Chippewas of Lake Superior the following described tract of land."

and."

Correctly quoted the clause referred to is as follows:—"The United States agrees to set apart and withhold from sale, for the use of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, the following tract of land," the important words "the use of" being omitted.

The words involved the exact contention of the Indians. It would be interesting to know what particular subordinate omitted these words in quoting the treaty, and particularly so in view of the magnitude of the interests involved here and in the replevin case.

WASHINGTON NOTES. New York postmasters appointed:-Maria F. Barron, Kenwood, and M. W. White, Williams

At the meeting of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to day the Postal Telegraph bill was laid on the table by a vote of six to four. The President to day approved the act extending the time to thirty days within which vacancies in the heads of day artments shall be filled. The House amendments to the Senate bill to amend the act forfeiting certain railroad land grants were presented and concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President.

The Washington members of the Heta Theta Pi Fraternity gave their first annual midwinter banquet to night at Wormiey's Hotel in honor of Mt. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States. At the meeting of the House Committee on Post

fit, Justice Harran, or the Committee on Chies States.

Representative Dingley, from the Committee on Representative Dingley, from the Committee on Accorable with an amendment relative to the milesage pay of the Board the bill to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the marchant marine.

board for the advancement to the post office Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House by Chairman Bingham, of the Post office Committee, this afternoon, carries, in round numbers, an appropriation of \$77,586,000, as compared with estimates of \$77,546,000 and an appropriation last year of \$72,226,000.

Mmc. Sarah Bernhardt contributes a striking article to the SUNDAY HERALD, in which she sums up her views on stage realism and idealism.

OPPOSING A SUNDAY FAIR.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6, 1891.—At a meeting of the Harrisburg Ministerial Association, held under the auspices of the American Sabbath Union, at May, 1869, directing the observance of the which Governor Pattison presided, aresolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the pro-posed opeging on the first day of the week of the Columbian Exposition as a violation of the precedents in respect to Sabbath observance, as hostile to the interests of social morality, as a menace to the happiness of the masses of our people, and as a transgression of the law of God. The protest, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, will be sent to the Commissioners of the exposition.

HOW MR. QUAY SAVED THE FAT

Five Million Dollars Less for the Soldiers to Go to the Claim Agents' Ring.

TO BE FOUGHT IN THE HOUSE.

Assistant Secretary Bussey, Prodded by the Herald, Awakes to a Great Abuse.

AND ORDERS A CHANGE.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1891.

The action of Senator Quay yesterday in secur ing an amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill, which places over \$5,000,000 in fees in the coffers of the millionnaire claim agents' ring, depriving the old soldiers of that amount, was the subject of general and bitter criticism among members of the House to-day who have been fight ing all this session for an abatement of the present iniquitous system of attorneys' fees.

Fortunately for the interests of the old soldier the Pension Appropriation bill containing Mr. Quay's emasculating amendment will have to come before the House again, and the amendment will undoubtedly be either stricken out or qualified. Representative Dockery, of Missouri, who has been conspicuous among the democrats in efforts to unfasten the bloodthirsty claim agent leeches

from the old soldier, said to-day:-"Mr. Quay's amendment will not be allowed to stand as it is. We will have no objection to exempt from the proposed reduction of fees those cases where a fee agreement is on file in the Pension Bureau. That is all right. There are very few such contracts on file. We do not propose, how ever, to submit to a construction of the amend-ment which would permit every attorney who is attorney in a case at the present time to demand the full fee, and when Mr. Quay's amendment goes back to the Senate from this House there will be ambiguity about it."

back to the Senate from this House there will be ambiguity about it."

PIVE MILLIONS FOR THE RING.

A careful estimate of the amount which the pension attorneys will receive under the operation of Mr. Quay's amendment, if that amendment is permitted to stand, places the figure at \$5,179,390.

Mr. Quay steps in, however, and on behalf of his claim agent friends affixes an amendment which provides that the reductions proposed by the committee should not apply in cases now pending, being those above mentioned. In other words, he coolly takes \$5,179,330 from the pockets of the old soldier and bands the same over to the millionnaire ring of claim agents.

A tithe of this munificent gift to the ring will come back to Mr. Quay a year hence, when the Presidential campaign is on, and when he will call upon the ring to make their accustomed contributions to the republican campaign fund. The highest aum which the claim agent ring is supposed to have contributed is \$600,000. If they come up to that limit next year the ring will still clear a profit of \$4,600,000 on Mr. Quay's deal in the Senate yesterday.

A LONG STANDING ABUSE.

come up to that limit next year the ring will still clear a profit of \$4.600,000 on Mr. Quay's deal in the Senate yesterday.

A standing regulation of the Pension Office prohibits the publication of deceptive or exaggerated professional circulars or advertisements by attorneys permitted to prosecute pension claims before that office. The twofold object of the regulation is to prevent the swinding of old soldiers and soldiers widows and to save the office from being swamped by groundless claims for pension or increase, promoted by shyster attorneys in order to get petty and forbidden advance fees under the guise of "postage money."

For a long time it was the practice of reputable and careful attorneys to submit the drafts of their proposed circulars and advertisements to the bureau for approval before publication. This practice declined under the Commissionership of Dudley and disappeared utterly under Commissioner Tanner. Since the light and began to expose the abuses of the pension system by the sharks within and without the Pension Bureau the heads of the Interior Department have been reluctantly and slowly confessing by their publication of grudging amendatory regulations that the Herald had not turned on the light too soon or too strongly.

To-day Assistant Secretary Bussey sent a letter

and not turned on the light too soon of too strongly. To-day Assisfant Secretary Bussey sent a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions calling his atten-tion to a fact already well known to Commissioner. Raum, Assistant Secretary Bussey and the public, This fact is that a class of pension attorneys among those enrolled at the Pension Office practice a ras-cally and symuling method, daily and hourly de-

cally and swindling method, daily and hourly de-ceiving old soldiers and widows by false represen-tations.

Assistant Secretary Bussey enclosed to Commis-sioner Haum copies of letters and circulars over the signature of attorneys, duplicates of which have been sent broadcast throughout the country, holding out most glittering promises never to be fulfilled.

holding out most glittering promises never to be fulfilled.

MB. RUSSEY'S ORDER.

Referring to these circulars Secretary Bussey said in his letter:

"The chief purpose of these circulars is to create dissatisfaction among claimants with the adjudication of their claims by the proper officers of the department and to swaken in them groundless expectations of increased allowances, the attorney's evident object being to secure compensation for valueless services or to convert the prosecution of claims into a mere experiment, based upon the remotest chances of success.

"I respectfully suggest, therefore, in order to restrain and if possible to extinguish this obvious evil, that you notify all attorneys who are prosecuting pension claims before your bureau that henceforth they must forward to your office copies of all circulars that may be prepared by them for distribution through the mails or otherwise in soliciting pension claims, and any attorney who shall be guilty hereafter of such publications as are indicated here should be promptly reported to the Secretary for disbarment from the practice before the department. The veteran: must be protected from such illegitimate methods of business."

MILES VISITS HIS RED CAPTIVES.

THEY ARE COMPABATIVELY HAPPY AT FOR SHERIDAN, AND SMOKE CIGARETIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1891.—General Miles has paid his long expected visit to the Indian captives at Fort Sheridan. He found them reasonably well satisfied with their imprisonment, if it can be so denomin ated, and willing that it shall continue so long as they are well fed and clothed. The military authorities at the post give the red men most generous rations and have also furnished them with blouses and trousers which aid in keeping off the cold winds that whistle from the bosom of the cold winds that whistle from the bosom of the cold winds that whistle from the bosom of the cold winds that whistle from the bosom of the winds of the cold winds that when they found they were warmer than their other clothing they accepted the change with good grace. Each squaw was given a new red shawl and was happy.

When the General arrived with his party, consisting or fifty ladies and gentlemen, he found the red men drawn up in double line in front of their quarters, with the squaws in the rear. In honor of the visitors, and the ladies particularly, the captives had put themselves back into their blankets and paint, the latter being in courting colors.

General Miles' party distributed cigarettes by the hundred among the braves, who have taken to smoking them since their arrival. Among those accompanying General Miles was Mrs. Ellot, wife of the president of Harvard College. they are well fed and clothed. The military

ALGER'S GREAT BUSINESS SCHEME.

[BY TELEGE PH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1891.—General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; Leigh Hunt, the Seattle millionnaire, and others have a scheme, so it is reported, by which they will build up the towns on Puget Sound into great terminal points and take from San Francisco the buik of her trade with the Orient by establishing an independent line of steamers to

China. While the development of Washington iron mines do not form the major feature of the numerous plans under consideration, they are of great importance, and in the achemes in connection with nem Colgate Hoyt and Joshua A. Sears, of Boston, are also interested.

TERRORIZED BY A WILD CAT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 6, 1891.—The residents of Berlin, N. J., are greatly worked up over the nightly visits of a ferocious wild cat that generally invades the streets after nightfall. The other night about seven o'clock two small boys were walking along the main road when suddenly in front of them a small animal sprang out from a hedge fence in front of them with a scream. The larger lad had a milk pail which he threw at the cat, frightening it away.

About one o'clock a young man named Jacobs itself and he was told that he would be foolish not to come to terms.

Godfrey examined the contract, recognized the signature of his brother and left the conference was heart the office where the conference was to be used against burglars, retired to the base-them a small animal sprang out from a hedge fence in front of them with a scream. The larger lad had a milk pail which he threw at the cat, frightening its way.

The suicidal episode will not put a stop to the operations of the syndicate. Control of all the milk will be secured and if Slias Godfrey persists in holding out, he will eventually be frozen out.

was coming along the road when suddenly he became aware of the fact that something was following him. It was the cat. He turned and fired his revolver at it and ran the rest of the way home. A party of twenty-five hunters, with dogs, started on the track of the beast about nine o'clock this morning. They found the wild cat in an open field, but he soon distanced the dogs, taking refuge in a nearby swamp. nearby swamp.

Not many of the cftizens are on the streets after nightfall unless armed with a gun. A daily hunt will be kept up until the wild cat is killed.

Senators in Washington and Senators in Albany will be described and pictured as they look, in the SUNDAY HERALD.

POLITICAL STOCK TAKING.

PROSPECTS FOR 'NINETY-TWO DISCUSSED BY BOSS QUAY. FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEERTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1891. "Yes," said Senator Quay, "It is about time to begin to take 'account of stock' in view of move-ments preliminary to the Presidential campaign!" "What do you think will be the effect of Hill's

'abdication' of his Presidential position?" "I regard Hill's election to the Senate, if it secures to Cleveland the nomination, as it is alleged it will do, the best thing that could happen for the republicans.'

"How is that?" "It is plain that Hill only can carry New York, and that Cleveland would lose the State without any doubt. This is the view I take, and it is the one that republicans who have looked into it take of the question. I hope it is true that Hill has

of the question. I hope it is true that Hill has actually 'abdicated' and that Cleveland will be the democratic candidate next time. It tends to simplify the case very much."

"Then, you think Cleveland will be the democratic candidate?"

"With Hill out of the way, who else is there?"

"They say Gorman is the coming man. What would rou say to that?"

"Were Gorman to be nominated what would Cleveland's supporters do, the mugwumps especially, who are his bodyguard and main reliance? Would he not, like Cleveland, loss New York. Could he carry Indiana or New Jersey. He might win in two of these States, but what one of the new States with their thirty odd votes, all republican, could he expect to carry? In fact, with these new States solidly republican what hope would any democrat have?"

"Then you count on the republicans presenting a solid front in support of their candidate?"

"I certainly do."

"And that candidate will be—"

"Name him yourselt."

BLAINE MIGHT BE THE MAN.

"Well, suppose Blaine is the man, how would it be?"

"All right. Why is not Blaine the best man for

"All right. Why is not Blaine the best man for the republicans? What is the matter with Blaine? Come, tell me. I do not say he is, but I ask you why he is not?"
"Would Paneral" ould Pennsylvania be for him for the nomina-

"Would Pennsylvania be for him for the nomination?"

"That would depend on whether Bisine wanted the nominotion. If he did he would have Pennsylvania at his bake. Do you think Mr. Bisine wants the nomination?" fired back the Senator.

"What say you?" was the counterfire.

The Senator nesitated, and then said:—"I see no reason why he should not wish to be President as much as he ever did. Deeper than ever before in public affairs, and managing great questions to the satisfaction of the country, it is probable that he thinks less as a politician than at any previous time in his career. It would be only natural that his present employment cause the Presidency to be a natural desire, stronger than ever before, though he may find less time to manifest the feeling."

ing."
"Then, were Mr. Blaine to ask for the nomination. you think Pennsylvania would second the motion?"

"Then, were Mr. Blaine to ask for the nomination, you think Pennsylvania would second the motion?"

"Undoubtedly she would. Why should she not?"

NO LACK OF CANDIDATES.

"How would New York be?"

"I cannot answer that. But why should not New York stand with Pennsylvania for Blaine? She would give her electoral vote for him were he to be the candidate of the party. Whether she would be for his nomination in the Convention would depend somewhat on who the other candidates were. Suppose Cullom, Lincoln, Allison or Jerry Rusk should be pushed. What's the matter with Heed?" quickly asked the national chairman, "and Lincoln—wouldn't he be a strong candidate—and the Illinois Senstor, what is the matter with him? You see there is likely to be no want of candidates, and good ones, too, besides Mr. Blaine."

"New far will the new elements that have come forth bear upon the future—influence results?"

"What do you refer to?"

"Receiprocity, the Farmers' Alliance, new ideas afout currency and so on."

"Indeniably, in my belief, the country is thoroughly disposed to welcome reciprocity, and on that account Mr. Blaine is something different, if not better than ever before. As to the Alliance outbreak in certain republican States, it doubtless cuts deep. Precisely how deep it cuts there is at present no knowing. Important changes may take plece before the nomination is made, but Jerry Rusk is likely to be the choice of his own State at least."

"Do you intend, Senator, to stay in Washington

Do you intend, Senator, to stay in Washington

least."
"Do you intend, Senator, to stay in Washington till Congress adjourns?"
"Did not political questions keep me I would be off for Florida to-morrow. My physician has placed this command on me."
It was evident that the command is a reasonable one. The Senator's appearance is not that of one in perfect health, though in this conversation he brightened up quite after his old style.
"Will Pennsylvania, New York and certain other States be likely to act together in making the next republican Presidential nomination and to shape matters generally?"
"I do not know that they will. They may gravitate together, Why not? It is too soon to decide that, or much of anything else as to combinations, outside of the fact that there stands the great West. Her power is being fell nearly everywhere else, and what reason is there why it will not be equally felt in national conventions? It is something not to be forgotten."

SYNDICATE FOR GYPSUM.

THE OWNER OF A PLASTER OF PARIS MILL DRIVEN TO ATTEMPT SUICIDE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 6, 1891.—The attempt made last week by Silas Godfrey to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head is directly attributable to the efforts being made by a syndicate to purchase all the plaster quarries and mills in the country for the purpose of controlling the plaster output and fixing the price. This movement commenced more than a year ago, and most of the plaster mill owners in this vicinity have already sold out to the syndicate. But the Goofreys, Silas and his brother Freeman, the former owning two-fifths interest in the Godfrey Mill, which the largest in the world, and Freeman the other three-fifths, have steadily hold out against all blandishments and have strenuously opposed the

PREVIOUS FURCHASES BY THE COMBINATION.
The syndicate have already purchased the Bertch
mill, operated by Noble & Co., paying \$100,000 cash
for it; have secured a contract with J. W. Converse, The syndicate have already purchased the Bertch mill, operated by Noble & Co., paying \$1,00,000 cash for it; have secured a contract with \$1. W. Converse, of Boston, who runs nine-tenths of the Eagle mill, for the purchase of that property at a price not made public, and anticipate no difficulty in persuading the holder of the other tonth to surrender; have gathered in the Union mill at Grandville, and negotiations are well under way, with every prospect of a successful conclusion, for the purchase of the Day and the Alabassine company's mills and property at Grandville, seven miles south of this city. The Godfrey mill is the only one in Kent county that has not been secured.

Besides the Kent county mills, which are by far the Isrgest and most important, the syndicate have purchased three of the four mills at Fort Dodge, lowa, and one at Blue Rapida, Kan., and negotiations for the purchase of the mills at Alabaster, Mich., and Sundusky, Ohio, are in progress, with great probability that terms will be arrived at soon. These mills include all cast of Colorado, There are quarries and mills in Colorado, but the freight rates will prevent all competition in the Eastern and Central markets from that quarter.

BUXING THREE-FIFTIES OF GODFREY'S MILL.

The syndicate naturally had a great desire to secure the Godfrey mill to add to their aiready long list. Freeman Godfrey is spending the winter in Fiorida, hie is a very old man, and is there for his health and to escape the rigor of the northern climate. About a month ago Messra, Brown, of Chicago, and hubbell, with the contract safely in their possession, then came to this city, arriving last week. They invited Silas Godfrey to a conference and renewed negotiations for the purchase of his two-fifths interest in the Godfrey was exhibited and the was told that from principle as well as pride he would not retire. Then the contract bearing the signature to Freeman Godfrey was exhibited and the was told that from principle as well as pride he would not retire. The the contr

CENSUS METHODS

TO BE PROBED

Investigation of Superintendent Porter's Work Will Begin in This City To-Day.

OBJECT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The Power of the State to Compel Federal Officials to Testify May Be Tested.

BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1891.-Mr. Porter, get on

the rack, please The Assembly committee appointed to drag to light the dark secrets of Porter's census in New York begins work to-morrow at Franklin Bartlett's office in the outraged metropolis.

This is pre-eminently a Henald investigation. It was the HERALD that first criticised Porter's mothods in counting the population of New York and pronounced them careless, if not worse. It first claimed that New York had been cheated out of 200,000 people and proved it so conclusively by exhaustive arguments, full of logic and statistics, that a local census was taken, which more than sustained the HERALD's claims.

It was this agitation of the HERALD and the facts it presented that induced the Assembly to appoint a committee to investigate the manner in which Porter's census was taken.

When the HERALD first suggested such action the idea that the State could overhaul a federal officeholder was ridiculed. Those who ridiculed it were like the lawyer who told his client that he could not be put in jail for a certain offence. "Perhaps," said the client, "they can't jail me, but they did."

A SHREWD RESOLUTION. The resolution under which the committee is apcointed is very shrowdly drawn. It is the wark of the best legal minds in the State, and is so constructed that if Mr. Porter, or any of his enumerators refuses to appear before the committee and answer questions he will be brought before the bar of the House and held for contempt. The courts would then have to decide as to his pun-

ishment. It is exceedingly debatable whether Mr. Porter or any one of his assistants in the New York Census Bureau would like to put himself in this position. Neither can any of them with good grace on appearing before the committee decline to answer questions which, while not incriminating any, will throw a bright sidelight upon the internal workings of the census manipulators. OBJECT OF THE INQUIRY.

It must not be supposed that the ostensible or really the whole object of the committee is to prod Mr. Porter. They have a higher duty to perform. It is to collect information from experts as to the best method of making a State enumeration, which is demanded by the constitution. This is to the end that the best possible bill may be prepared for taking the State enumeration. That this is true is shown by the wording of the resolution, which reads as follows:—

reads as follows:—

Whereas by article III. of the State constitution it is made the duty of the Legislature to cause an anumeration of the duty of the Legislature to cause an anumeration of the inhabitumes of the State to be taken under its direction, and a just and equitable apportionment of the members of Assembly among the several counties of the State to be made upon the boasis of such enumeration, and an atteration of the Senaturial districts so that each district shall contain an equal number of inhabitants as near as may be; and

Whereas the enactment of safeable laws by the present Legislature will be necessary in order to carry into effect this constitutional mandato; and

Whereas the reapportionment of the Congressional districts of the State by this Legislature may also be come necessary; thursfore,

Set this constitutional mandate; and whereas the reapportionment of the Congressional sariots of the State by this Legislature may also be used to be state by this Legislature may also be used to be state by the speaker, to be known as "The Committee Brumeration fand Apportionment," to which all positions of the inhabitants of the State and the apprintment of t

mation and data as it may need for the discharge of the duties hereby imposed upon it, or as may be required for the usepof the house in framing such laws as may be properly enacted for any of the purposes hereinbefore recited, and in considering and acting upon all matters and measures pertaining thereto, such committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit and take testimony in the city of New York and elsewhere in the State, as it may deem necessary or convenient, and to investigate and report the facts with reference to the population of the State, and the best mode be adopted for the purpose of accertaining the same; and to employ a stenographer and counsel, if decimed necessary.

THE INQUISITORS.

to employ a stenographer and counsel, if decimed necessary.

THE INQUISITORS.

The committee appointed to secure the information called for by the resolution consists of five members. Wright Holcomb, of the Ninth New York district, is chairman, and Percival Farquhar, of the Third New York district, and Charles W. Sutherland, of the Ninth district of Kings, are his democratic colleagues. The republicans on the committee are D. Morgan Hildreth, of the Twenty-first New York district, and Wilbur H. Selleck, of the Second district of Oswego. It will be seen that this is pre-eminently a New York committee and that it is made up of bright young men. Holcomb, Farquhar and Hildreth are lawyer. Sutherland is a newspaper man and Selleck is a merchant.

Work will be begun at eleven o'clock to-morrow under Mr. Bartiett's direction, he having been unanimously chosen as counsel. Mr. Bartlett's reputation as a lawyer bodes no good to Porter.

EXPECTED TESTIMONY.

The first wituess will probably be Superintendent Murray, who had charge of the New York Census Bureau. Then will come the enumerators and President Wilson, of the Health Board. The big game, Forter, will follow later, if he can be caught in the State.

Republicans are saying here that Mr. Porter will come promistly to the front and will demand to be

In the State.

Republicans are saying here that Mr. Porter will come promptly to the front and will demand to be put on the stand at once.

When the result of this investigation and the result of the Ferest investigation are known and the reports of the two committees are made to the Assembly it will be realized what great and beneficial work has been done by the Herallo for the people of the state.

of the State.

LEGISLATIVE GRIST.

New Yorkers generally believe that the water coming through the new aqueduct will have sufficient head to carry it into the reservoirs. Colonel Webster has a bill appropriating \$500,000 for new pumping machinery, and the bill this morning was reported ravorably by the Cities Committee to the Assembly. of the State.

reported ravorably by the Cities Committee to the Assembly.

Another bill of the Colonel's for a four hundred thousand dollar bridge over the Harlem was also favorably reported.

The Herrich's story regarding the treatment of the insane in Washington county under the county plan created remark here. It was, therefore, with considerable pleasure that the House heard Chairman Sulver report favorably on the bill appropriating \$454,00 to carry out the provisions of the State Care act. McKenna, of Queens, alone dissented from this report. Queens county has one the worst asylums in the State. It is located at Mincola, and its horrors and the struggle of the local pap hunters to keep it in operation have been described at length in the heralls. There is every reason to suppose the State Care appropriation will pass both houses and will become a law.

reason to suppose the State Care appropriation will pass both houses and will become a law.

SHORT RESSIONS.

The attendance in both houses was very light and the sessions were short.

O'Connor's resolution, cailing upon the State Comptroller to report the amounts retained by County Treasurers and the Comptroller of New York city, collected under the Collateral Inheritance law, was passed by the Senate.

Mortimer Esti, of Brooklyn, is not smiling on insurance companies. He introduced to-day a bill which, it there was any danger of its passing, would make the companies do all in their power to stop it. Its title says that it is for the better protection of policy holders and to define their rights in cases of total loss, it provides that if any company shall interpose any objection in any shape to the payment in full of the amount of the policy issued on the property or life of the holder, or that oners to pay any amount less than the full amount when total loss occurs, is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be fined.

amount less than the full amount when total loss occurs, is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be fined \$1,000 and its officers sont to jail. The only exception is that the policy must have been in force for a year and the premiums paid up.

This bill has some good features, but its chief merit will be in the earnestness with which Mr. Earl presses it.

FOR THE THAVELLING PUBLIC.

Endres, of Buffalo, put in a bill calling for the appointment of a local transit service inspector in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. He is to be appointed by the Mayor at not to exceed \$5,000 salary. His duties are to enforce railroad laws and to see that the public are afforded sufficient accommodation.

A bill to prevent the adulteration of beer came from T. F. Byrnes.

Biley, of Renssalaer, seeks to prevent railroads

from charging the extra ten cents fare on the cars for failure to buy a ticket by confining the companies to the legal rate under penalty of \$50.

DYING OF HICCOUGHS.

PHYSICIANS OF BIRMINGHAM, CONN., PUZZLED OVER MISS ALICH WOODWARD'S CASE.

|BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BIRMINGRAM, Feb. 6, 1891.—The most peculiar case the medical profession of this place ever had to deal with is that of Miss Alice Woodward, of Howe avenue. She is a bright, intelligent young girl about fourteen years of age, who has always enjoyed the best of health, and who, until recently, was considered the merriest of all the girls of her set. About a month ago she was taken with a fit of indigestion, which required medical assistance. BETOND MEDICAL AID.

Dr. Gould A. Shelton treated her. She seemed to get over this attack, but within a week she was seized with a violent hiccoughing that continued during the entire day. Her family tried all manner of remedies, but no relief came. Dr. Shelton was summoned again and vainly strove to break up the hiccough.

Every remedy known to medical science has been tried without relieving in the least the terrible and regularly occurring spasms of the stomach. Dr. Charles H. Pinney was called in consultation, but thus far no way of giving the young girl relief has been found. For over three weeks Miss Woodward has been suffering this unusual trouble. The hiccoughs have not stopped once during that time. She is literally hiccoughing her strength and life away, and now is confined to her bed too weak to move around.

move around.

It is only a matter of a few days before her death, for the hiscoughs have not shown any likelihood of discontinuing and the physicians cannot find any remedy for them. This is the first case of the kind that has ever attracted attention here and there is consequently considerable hierost manifested by medical men.

All manner of treatment is being triad, but thus far without success, and it is probable that physicians from New York will be called into the case. It will be closely watched in the interest of science.

PIERRE LORILLARD ILL

HE WAS STRICKEN WITH BRONCHITIS ON BOARD HIS YACHT, BUT WAS BETTER YESTERDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 6, 1891 .- Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who has been here some days on his yacht Reva, was stricken with an attack of scute bron-chitis.

Mr. Lorillard was better to-day, and sailed in his yacht at one o'clock for Jacksonville.

"CALLING THE TURN" ON GAMBLERS.

VERY PECULIAR AND VERY SEVERE LAWS AGAINST GAMES OF CHANCE IN MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24, 1891 .- The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz has passed a law prohibit ing games of chance, a single exception being made in favor of lotteries operated under special con-

essions of the State for the benefit of charitable institutions, educational establishments or public works. Severe penalties in the shape of fines and imprisonment are decreed against landlords letting imprisonment are decreed against landlords letting their houses for the establishment of gambling tables, against the managers of such places, against their confederates and employes, against the gamblers themselves and even against more lookers-on. If the offender be a public official he will incur immediate dismissal in addition to the regular psnalties. A confirmed or professional gambler may be disfranchised, and persons who have served out a term of imprisonment for acting as touters for the gambling houses are to lie under civil disabilities for a period as long as that for which they were sentenced.

FIRED UPON THROUGH A WINDOW.

DASTABDLY ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BEFUBLI-CAN COUNCILMEN, ONE BEING BADLY WOUNDED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 6, 1891.—While five republican members of the City Council were holding a consultation in the office of T. B. Catron last evening two men rode up to the window and fired one shotgun and a rifle shot at the men inside, seriously wounding Councilman J. A. Anchulta and narrowly missing Councilman T. B. Catron and

STORM TOSSED DAMARA.

A STEAMER'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE IN THREE

DIFFERENT GALES. HALIFAX, N. S., Fob. 6, 1891 .- The steamer Damara, from London, arrived here to-day after a tempestnous voyage of eighteen days. She was hardly clear of the Thames when a gale was encountered, with tremendous seas, which dashed over her, breaking one of the lighthouses and causing other damage

one of the lighthouses and causing other damage about the deck. The storm became so furious that the Captain almost decided to turn back, but it finally moderated.

When half way across another gale was experienced, in which the ship was swept for hours by enormous seas that threatened to swamp her. One of them broke the saboun windows, filling the saleon with water and doing considerable damage. On Wellnesday last another heavy gale was encountered.

SIX YEARS FOR \$10,000.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.I St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 6, 1891. - Jay P. Davis, the deputy clerk of the court who obtained about \$40,000 from the County Treasury by an injenious rongery of jury certificates, pleaded guity to-day and was sentenced to the State Prison for six years. R. T. O'Connor, cierk of the courts, when he learned of the stupendous steal, savagely attacked Deputy Davis, and after severely beating him forcibly took from his pookets certificates of deposit/amounting to \$19.544 id. These certificates were produced in court to-day. They will be turned over to the Court for use in recouping the County Treasury.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD I PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 6, 1891 .- The case of Maria Shaw vs. the Randelph (W. Va.) Boom Company is now before the United States District Court. It involves the title to land worth \$200,000. New York city and London capitalists, Central Trust Company of New York, Suring Garden National Bank of Philadelphia, the Stearns Mannfacturing Company of Buffalo, the West Virginia Contral Raifread and a large number of private parties are interested.

TITLE TO MUCH LAND INVOLVED.

WIFE BEATING "PRIVATE BUSINESS."

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1891 .- The wife of Dr. L. E. Niles, a prominent physician here, has left her home because of alleged maltreatment by her husband, and it is feared she has committed suicide. When the Doctor was questioned this evening about his wife's disappearance and the allegation that he had left him on account of cruel treat-

ment he said:

"This matter of wife beating is private business.
I hope she has left for good."

The Doctor's alleged cruelty toward his wife has I hope she has left for good."

The Doctor's alleged cruelty toward his wife has long been common talk. Mrs. Niles came to this country from France with her parents. They were wealthy, but died when she was still a child. She was placed in an orphan asylum in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the Doctor made her acquaintance.

ONLY HIS HEART AND LIVER LEFT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 Athess, Ga., Feb. 6, 1891.-Mr. Robert Thomas, & prominent and well to do farmer, residing near Athens, went home intoxicated last night. His son put him to bed and went away. When he returned the house was ablaze. He rushed through the flames and came out with the blazing bed in which his father had lain. Nothing but the man's heart and liver, with half cremated bones, remained. Murder is suspected.

RECEIVED KOCH LYMPH AND DIED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6, 1891.-J. B. Ells, tne patient at the City Hospital afflicted with consumption, and upon whom Dr. Baum, of Kansus City, Kan, experimented with the Kech lymph, died this morning. Coroner Langedale will make a post-mortem examination.